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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
16 April 2010
English
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General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 12 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that, at dawn on Saturday, 10 April 2010, an Israeli enemy army patrol crossed the Blue Line near the Wazzani River, entering Lebanese territory and heading in the direction of the Wazzani Fort tourist resort, which is under construction near the river. The unit encroached on the construction site and disabled a bulldozer, before withdrawing from Lebanese territory.

My Government considers that incident a clear infringement of national sovereignty, a blatant violation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) and a threat to international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 9, 82, 92, 93, 96 and 107

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Report of the Security Council

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

General and complete disarmament

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Identical letters dated 13 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On 6 April 2010, the United States government published its Nuclear Posture Review, which outlines the United States nuclear strategy and policy and, among others, contains groundless allegations against the peaceful nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Following the release of the Nuclear Posture Review, some high-ranking officials of the United States, including the President, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, on the basis of wholly wrong assumptions, made public and implicit statements, threatening to use nuclear weapons against the Islamic Republic of Iran. For instance, the United States Secretary of Defense, in a news briefing held on 6 April 2010 at the Pentagon, asserted that "the Nuclear Posture Review has a very strong message for Iran .... because whether it's in declaratory policy or in other elements of the Nuclear Posture Review, we essentially carve out States like Iran .... And basically all options are on the table when it comes to countries in that category." He added "so,

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if there is a message for Iran here, it is that ... all options are on the table in terms of how we deal with you."

In view of these developments, I would like to draw your kind attention to the following points:

1. Such inflammatory statements, which are tantamount to nuclear blackmail against a non-nuclear-weapon State signatory to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, constitute a serious violation of the obligations and commitment of the United States, under international law, in particular Article 2 (4) of the Charter of the United Nations and also the provisions of Security Council resolution 984 (1995), to refrain from the threat or use of force against any State.

2. It is evident that these statements are not only a declaration of intention but also part of an official document that articulates the policy of the United States on first use of nuclear weapons, at its discretion, against a non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and, therefore, pose a real threat to international peace and security and undermine the credibility of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Such remarks by United States officials display once again the reliance of the Government of the United States on a militarized approach to various issues, to which the threats of use of nuclear weapons are not a solution at all.

3. The Islamic Republic of Iran, as a victim of weapons of mass destruction in recent history, is firmly committed to pursuing the realization of a world free from weapons of mass destruction, not only in words, but also through the full implementation of three major legal instruments banning weapons of mass destruction, namely the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention. In addition, the Islamic Republic of Iran has categorically and consistently rejected the development, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons on religious and constitutional grounds. Iran's nuclear activities are, and always have been, for peaceful purposes.

4. Forty years after the entry into force of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and while United States officials are apparently advocating nuclear non-proliferation, let us not forget that the United States, as the only nuclear power to have used a nuclear weapon against the citizens of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as a result of which 200,000 people perished, continues to illegitimately designate a non-nuclear-weapon State as a target of its nuclear weapons and contemplates military plans accordingly.

In view of the above-mentioned points, members of the United Nations should not condone or tolerate such nuclear blackmail in the twenty-first century and should take resolute action to ensure the total elimination of all nuclear weapons as the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the United Nations and its relevant organs have a fundamental responsibility to strongly oppose the threat of use of nuclear weapons and to reject it.

It would be appreciated if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 9, 82, 92, 93, 96 and 107, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad **Khazaee**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/64/746–S/2010/196

General Assembly
Security Council

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20 April 2010

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General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 21
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 15 April 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 17 February 2010 addressed to you (A/64/671-S/2010/92), I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded from 1 February to 30 March 2010, as follows:

On 1 February 2010, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 2 February 2010, two F-4 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice.

On 3 February 2010, one CN-235 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 4 February 2010, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 9 February 2010, four F-16 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times.

On 10 February 2010, two B-200 and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 11 February 2010, two F-16 and two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

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On 14 and 15 February 2010, two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 16 February 2010, one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 17 February 2010, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 18 February 2010, two F-16, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 19 and 20 February 2010, four CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 22 February 2010, two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 24 February 2010, two F-16, two CN-235 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 26 and 27 February 2010, two F-16 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 1 March 2010, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations.

On 3 March 2010, two F-4, one CN-235 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 8 March 2010, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 9 March 2010, two F-16 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 10 March 2010, two F-16, one B-16 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus six times.

On 11 March 2010, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 12 March 2010, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 16 March 2010, two F-16 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 17 March 2010, two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 19 March 2010, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 22 and 23 March 2010, six F-16 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 24 March 2010, one B-200, one CN-235 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus six times.

On 25 March 2010, two F-16, two CN-235 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 26 March 2010, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 29 March 2010, two F-16 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice.

On 30 March 2010, two F-16, one C-160 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest the aforementioned continued violations by Turkey and call for their immediate cessation. These violations blatantly endanger the safety of international civil aviation and contravene international law and air traffic regulations, putting the peace and stability of the region at stake.

Turkey's systematic attempts to undermine the sovereignty and unity of the Republic of Cyprus by promoting an illegal secessionist entity, arrogating to itself, inter alia, the right to control part of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, further complicate the efforts to build trust and confidence between the two communities. Such policies and actions provide ample demonstration of the irresponsible behaviour of a country that now serves as a non-permanent member of the Security Council.

As stated in previous such letters, the continued violations of the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey should be included in the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus.

The Government of Turkey should heed the call of the international community, abide by the Charter of the United Nations and respect the sovereignty,

independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, thus contributing to the creation of the required conditions for the achievement of a viable solution to the Cyprus problem, according to the agreed basis endorsed by numerous Security Council resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 21, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Minas A. **Hadjimichael**